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## HISTORICAL NOTES.

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THE BULL FAMILY MOTTO.—It seems to be a very difficult matter to avoid typographical blunders in printing the motto of the Bull family in this magazine. In our issue for January, 1900, page 76, it was printed "Ducit Amor Patrice", and in our issue for October, 1902, it was printed "Ducit Amior Patriæ." It is *Ducit Amor Patriæ*.

CHARLES TOWN'S "TEA PARTY."—The first paragraph of the note on Charles Town's "Tea Party" on page 212 of the October, 1902, issue of this magazine, should read: Charles Town had her first "Tea Party" a little later. On Tuesday, November 1st., 1774, the ship *Britannia*, Capt. Samuel Ball, Jr., arrived in port from London, and *The South Carolina Gazette* of Monday, November 21st., following, announced, etc. The paragraph as printed makes it appear that the vessel arrived in port on Tuesday, November 22d. and that the paper for the following Monday, November 28th, contained the news of the destruction of the tea. By a singular coincidence a similar mistake occurs in Prof. D. D. Wallace's recent monograph entitled *A Chapter of South Carolina Constitutional History*, on page 5, where the date is printed as "November 14," in spite of the fact that the correct date is given in the chapter heading on page 3.

HARLESTON.—The following letter fixes the time of the death of John ("Jack") Harleston more definitely than does the will cited on pages 172 and 173 of the July, 1902, issue of this magazine:

Addressed: Major Harleston  
Haddrells

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Charles Town, 22d Feb. 1781.

Dear Bro. Isaac,

Mansell & Corbett, have a demand against the Estate of Lancelot Smith deceas'd for £80.0.9, Balance of acct Please inform me to whom to apply for payment,

I hope you are well, and am

Your affectionate Brother  
Tho.. Corbett

7. March 1781. The above has been in my pocket since it's date, & always forgot to send it— Brother Ned came down yesterday—left all Friends well in the Country— We have a report that Jack Harleston died in General Green's Camp, my Family is well and joins me in Love and best wishes to you— and I am

Your affect Bror  
Tho.. Corbett

COLCOCK. —The following additions and corrections are offered to the Colcock genealogy given in this magazine for October, 1902:

Capt. John Colcock had another daughter, whose name does not appear on the list of his children on pages 217 and 218, as will be seen by this notice:

"Died.] " \* \* \* "Miss Elizabeth Colcock, Daughter of the late Captain John Colcock." — *The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, June 9, 1772.

John Colcock (4) was for several years after the Circuit Court Act went into operation in 1772 Deputy Clerk C. & P. for the Southern Circuit (Districts of Ninety Six, Orangeburgh, Charlestown and Beaufort). In 1775 and 1776 he was assistant to the Commissary General (Thomas Farr, Jr.) of South Carolina<sup>1</sup>.

The young lady mentioned in the following notice was probably the daughter (14) of Job Colcock (7):

"Died, at Mount Hope, the residence of the Rev. J. B. Cook, in Sumter District, S. C., on Tuesday, 3d inst. aged 27, Miss SUSAN COLCOCK, formerly of Charleston, but lately of Camden, where, for nearly two years, she had been usefully employed in instructing young ladies." — *City Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Wednesday, October 18, 1820.

In foot-note h, pp. 231-2, instead of "Capt. Otey married Mary Hopkins (b. July 14, 1739), dau. of John Hopkins and Elizabeth Pettus who was a dau. of Col. Thomas Pettus" read: Capt. John Otey married Mary Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins who was a son of Dr. Arthur Hopkins and Elizabeth Pettus his wife, Elizabeth being a daughter of Col. Thomas Pettus who settled in Virginia in 1640, Thomas

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<sup>1</sup> Journal of Council of Safety, Vol. III., *Collections S. C. H. S.*, p. 261.

being a descendant of Sir John Pettus, M. P. for Norwich, England, in 1601. (Correction by Prof. C. J. Colcock.)

Errol Hay Colcock (61) was son not dau. (as stated in the index) of Col. C. J. Colcock (23).

Thomas Colcock (68) *m.* Sallie Lawton and *d. s. p.* The second child of Marion Woodward Colcock (50) is a dau. De Saussure Colcock (97); the fourth child a dau. Henrietta (99). The fourth child of Francis Horton Colcock (60) is Frances, not Francis, Horton (120).

Catherine Colcock (62) Guerard has no issue as stated on p. 233.

**SOUTH CAROLINA'S FIRST DAUGHTER.**—It is well established that Robert Tradd was the first child born in what is now Charleston, but the following notice establishes who was the first female child born in the Province of South Carolina, antedating Robert Tradd by several years:

“DIED.] In Christ-Church Parish, where he was born, Mr. Edward Moran, in the 86th Year of his Age. His Mother, who died a few Years ago, is said to be the first Female white Child born in this Province.”—*The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday, March 10, 1772.

**SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTURE OF THE GEORGIAN PERIOD.**—*The American Architect and Building News Company*, of Boston, has lately published the tenth part, which deals, for the most part, with South Carolina, of *The Georgian Period*. The volume contains forty-four plates, showing drawings or photographs of specimens of South Carolina architecture of the so-called Georgian Period, a sketch of Charleston, by Mrs. C. R. S. Horton; an account, by Mr. E. E. Deane, of “An Autumn Trip to Charleston, South Carolina”; and an article entitled “Romance and the South Carolina Homestead”, by Mrs. Olive F. Gunby. Mr. Deane’s drawings and photographs present the only valuable feature of the work, but nearly all of his superscriptions are wrong. Mrs. Horton’s sketch of Charleston, like several other attempts to

write on South Carolina historical subjects made by that well-meaning lady, is a mass of errors and incorrect statements. Mrs. Horton seems not to have the slightest acquaintance with even the simplest and best known features of South Carolina history. Mrs. Gunby's "romance" is nothing but romance. Even the romances are given a new color in Mrs. Gunby's versions, and the historical references are inaccurate. It is a great pity to have a work of this importance and beauty so spoiled as to render it historically of very little value.

THE JEWS IN CHARLESTON.—Dr. Barnett A. Elzas, Rabbi of K. K. Beth Elohim, and a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, has been making, for the past few months, through the medium of *The News and Courier*, some valuable contributions to the history of the Jews in Charleston. These sketches have been reprinted in pamphlet form by Dr. Elzas, who has thereby put the student of American history and particularly the student of American Judaism under many obligations to him. The sketches are *The Organ in the Synagogue; A History of Congregation Beth Elohim, 1800-1810*; *The Jews of South Carolina: A Survey of the Records at Present Existing in Charleston*, Part I., 1695-1750; and a critical review of the article "Charleston" in Vol. 3 of the Jewish Encyclopædia.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION, 1780-1783.—The fourth and last volume of the series of volumes on the history of South Carolina by Gen. Edward McCrady has lately been published by The Macmillan Company and is even more interesting and important than the previous volumes. It covers the years 1781, 1782 and 1783—the period of Greene's campaigns in the Carolinas, and, like the first volume on the Revolution, revolutionizes the popular ideas about South Carolina's part in the great struggle for American Independence. In the last chapters of the previous volume, Gen. McCrady showed how the militia of

South Carolina, after two Continental armies had been defeated and crushed, and the State government had become temporarily paralyzed, had voluntarily come out without a call from an Executive and, with officers of their own choosing, had checked the triumphant march of the Earl Cornwallis and prevented the consummation of the ministerial plan of campaign by which the British hoped to crush the American revolution. This volume opens with the advent of Gen. Nathanael<sup>1</sup> Greene as the commander of the Southern Department. The South Carolina militia had achieved successes that militia or irregular soldiery seldom attain but it was not expected that they could drive out a British army without the aid of a regular army, so Greene was sent to command the Continental forces, and Gen. McCrady has shown that his army was not made up, as some writers would have us believe, of soldiers from the Northern States, but of battalions from Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. Greene has been given full credit for the good work that he did and has been criticised for the bad, but, at the same time, the author has not been unmindful of the volunteer militiamen of South Carolina, under the command of Gen. Thomas Sumter. These men had borne the brunt of the conflict before Greene's army had appeared on the scene and they rendered powerful assistance after Greene appeared on the field, and, as a military authority who has seen hard and exceedingly valuable service as commander of a regiment in the most magnificent army that has ever been mustered—the Army of Northern Virginia—and under the greatest captain of history—General Robert E. Lee,—General McCrady has shown how Greene might have been more successful—how he might have won a single battle—had he heeded the advice of the man who had made it possible for an army to be in Southern territory at the time that Greene assumed command of the department. The last chapters of Gen. McCrady's volume are interesting in that

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<sup>1</sup> It will be observed that Gen. Greene did not spell his first name as the name is usually spelt.

they show when and where the doctrine of State's Rights was first enunciated with that jealous regard in which it has ever been held in South Carolina and those other States whose people have thought as the South Carolinians have.

CALHOUN'S LETTERS.—In the October number of *The Sewanee Review* Gustavus M. Pinckney, of Charleston, S. C., reviews the volume of Calhoun's letters published by the American Historical Association and edited by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson. Mr. Pinckney's estimate of the character and ability of Mr. Calhoun as revealed by this volume of his letters—public and private—is very high. He is impressed by the tenderness and gentleness of Mr. Calhoun's character as well as by the profundity of his knowledge and the soundness of his political philosophy. This is a just and true estimate, and it is to be hoped that the biography of Mr. Calhoun which Mr. Pinckney has prepared will soon be in the hands of an appreciative public.

In the September number of *The Gulf States Historical Magazine* seven letters from Mr. Calhoun to Hon. Charles Tait, of Alabama, written in 1818, 1820 and 1821, while Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, are published for the first time. The letters are from the collection of Thomas M. Owen, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala.

A WASHINGTON FAMILY CHART.—*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* for October presents a fac-simile of a rough chart of the Washington family made by Gen. George Washington, and in his own handwriting. It gives as brother of Lawrence, the General's grand-father, John Washington who was the father of Henry Washington, of Chotank, and great-grand-father of Col. William Washington, of South Carolina.